

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 5443

號三十四百四千八第

日九十二月一十年十光緒

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14th, 1885.

三拜禮

號四十月正英曆

[PRICE \$2 PER MONTH]

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
January 13, FORTIN, British steamer, 509, G. Westoby, Swatow 12th January, General.
DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co.
January 13, FORTIN, British steamer, 509, G. Westoby, Swatow 12th January, General.
DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co.
CLEARANCES.
At the Harbour Master's Office.
13th January.
Marie, German str., for Bangkok.
Rostlyn, British str., for Saigon.
Casullo, British str., for Yokohama.
Benavise, British str., for Saigon.
Diamante, British str., for Amoy.
Kongkang, British str., for Swatow.

DEPARTURES.
January 13, DORIS, German str., for Hoihow.
January 13, WELCOMBE, British str., for Hoihow.
January 13, THALES, British str., for Swatow.
January 13, ESK, British str., for a cruise.
January 13, YONGES, French str., for Europe.
January 13, DUNBAR, German str., for Swatow.
January 13, ANNA SIBERG, German str., for Toulon.
January 13, BELONA, German str., for Swatow.
January 13, KOWSHING, British steamer, for Swatow.
January 13, Peking, British str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.
Per Fokien, str., from Swatow—132 Chinese.
DEPARTED.
Per Cassandra, str., for Hamburg—Mr. R. Stal.
Per Thales, str., for Fookhow—Mr. J. D. Stephens.
Per Yangtze, str., from Hongkong—For Saigon—Mr. and Mrs. E. Xavier, Mr. J. D. Campbell, one French soldier, and 8 Chinese.
Per Singapore—Miss Butler and Whitehead.
Per Marcellus—Mrs. Lemoigne.

REPORTS.
The British steamer Fokien reports left Swatow on the 12th inst., and had strong N.E. monsoon with considerable sea and very dull and cloudy weather. Steamers in port—Wenchow, Namoa, Rora, Rookhoo, and H.M.S. Merlin.

SWATOW SHIPPING.

January—
3, Saevo, British str., from Shanghai.
4, Yungching, Am. str., from Shanghai.
4, Fokien, British str., from Hongkong.
5, Namoa, British str., from Hongkong.
5, F. C. Kuo, British str., from Hongkong.
7, Felling, British str., from Hongkong.
8, Thales, British str., from Amoy.
8, Swatow, British str., from Hongkong.
10, Fokien, British str., from Hongkong.
10, Wenchow, British str., from Chafoo.
January—
3, Liphigian, German str., for Bangkok.
3, Thales, British str., for Hongkong.
5, Namoa, British str., for Amoy.
5, Ekinor, British str., for Hongkong.
5, Saevo, British str., for Shanghai.
5, Yungching, British str., for Shanghai.
7, F. C. Kuo, British str., for Bangkok.
7, Felling, British str., for Shanghai.
7, Douglas, British str., for Amoy.
7, Thales, British str., for Hongkong.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.
For last Mail Advice.
Lydia (a), Japan, Nov. 23.
Reina Mercedes (a), Manila, Nov. 26.
Oopack (a), Shanghai, Nov. 27.
Brindisi (a), Shanghai, Nov. 27.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date.)
Elizabeth, Liverpool via Cardiff, July 23.
Custer & Co., Cardiff, Sept. 3.
Chanderagor, Cardiff, Sept. 13.
Isabel, Cardiff, Sept. 13.
Jesta Osborne, Hamburg, Sept. 17.
Maline, London, Sept. 17.
Deutschland, London, Sept. 27.
H.M.S. Crayen, Plymouth, Oct. 8.
North American, Penarth, Oct. 11.
Teacorn, New York, Oct. 14.
Theresa, Newport, Oct. 24.
Birmingham, Penarth, Nov. 1.
New City, New York, Nov. 11.
Hindustan, Cuxhaven, Nov. 13.
Yorkshire, London via Hongkong, Nov. 13.
Clanona (a), Glasgow via London, Nov. 18.
H.M.S. A. member, Plymouth, Nov. 19.
Claymore (a), London, Nov. 20.
Oxford (a), Liverpool, Nov. 20.
H.M.S. Himalaya, Queenstown, Nov. 21.
Redfordine (a), Antwerp, Nov. 23.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

REMOVAL OF QUARANTINE AT ITALIAN PORTS & MARSEILLES.

The Quarantine formerly imposed on arrivals from the East at the above Ports has been abolished, and passengers can now proceed through to London with the Mail via Brindisi.

A. McIVER, Hongkong, 13th January, 1885.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that FINAL DIVIDENDS are now declared, being at the rate of THIRTY-ONE Pence per Share and Six pence on Shareholders' Contributions during the year 1883.

WARRANTS will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after the 12th instant.

For the North China Insurance Company Limited.

J. KENNARD DAVIS, Secretary.

Shanghai, 7th January, 1885.

CHINA SUGAR BEFINING COMPANY LIMITED.

DEBENTURE LOAN FOR \$140,000.

COUPONS FOR INTEREST falling due on 31st December, 1884, will be paid on presentation at the Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, on or after that date.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1884.

SAM HING STULTZ, JUNR.

Tailor, Draper, and General Outfitter, Best Materials and a Perfect Fit Guaranteed. At Moderate Prices.

Dealer in CHINESE SILK of all kinds, Pure Hays, Martingale and Bamboo Brides. Has always on hand a very fine Selection of various kinds of

SILK GOODS and EMBROIDERIES. Wholesale Manufacturer of Silk Coats and other Garments for Exportation.

MANUFACTURER of Best Split and Every Kind of RATTAN.

Also RATTAN CHAIRS, COUCHES, &c. 42, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Fourth door West from Pottinger Street. [107]

INTIMATIONS.

MANILA CIGARS.

MANILA CIGARS.

MANILA CIGARS.

Our Special Brands are made from the finest

Tobacco grown in the Philippines.

HAVANA CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

Several Choice Brands, Specially

Selected for

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1885.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

ROYAL 8vo. 150 pp.—PRICE, \$1.00.

HONGKONG ALMANACK

for 1885.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

Tables showing the time of High Water at Hongkong, Saigon, Fookhow, and Bangkok.

Tidal Constants for all principal ports North of Singapore.

Astronomical Observations for 1884.

Conjunction, Opposition, Elongation, Right Ascension and Declination, Sidereal Time, Average Daily Temperature.

Eclipses for 1885 with special reference to Hongkong, Saigon, Fookhow, and Bangkok.

Notes on Local Tides.

Woeing Star Signals.

Hongkong Civil, Judicial, and Military Establishments.

Original Descriptive Account of Hongkong Statistics of Hongkong Population, Expenditure and Shipping.

Churches, Schools, Religious Societies, Commercial and Social Institutions in the Colony.

Tables of Local Shares showing their original value, present price, Capital, Amount Paid, Dividend last declared, and yield calculated at present prices.

SWATOW SHIPPING.

January—

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Maline, London, Sept. 17.

Deutschland, London, Sept. 27.

H.M.S. Crayen, Plymouth, Oct. 8.

North American, Penarth, Oct. 11.

Teacorn, New York, Oct. 14.

Theresa, Newport, Oct. 24.

Birmingham, Penarth, Nov. 1.

New City, New York, Nov. 11.

Hindustan, Cuxhaven, Nov. 13.

Yorkshire, London via Hongkong, Nov. 13.

Clanona (a), Glasgow via London, Nov. 18.

H.M.S. A. member, Plymouth, Nov. 19.

Claymore (a), London, Nov. 20.

Oxford (a), Liverpool, Nov. 20.

H.M.S. Himalaya, Queenstown, Nov. 21.

Redfordine (a), Antwerp, Nov. 23.

BANKS.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED IN LONDON ON 15th July, 1884.

UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT 1862 TO 1883.

CAPITAL £200,000 IN 200,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

LONDON BANKERS.

UNITED BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED.

BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.

DATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 Months' Notice, 3 per Cent. per Annum.

At 6 Months' Notice, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

At 12 Months' Notice, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

Current Accounts kept on terms which may be learnt on application.

J. MELVILLE MATSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1882.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION IN LIQUIDATION.

ALL HOLDERS OF NOTES OF THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (HEREINAFTER CALLED "THE BANK") are hereby requested to present them to the Liquidators of the Bank, when they will be given in Exchange a Certificate of the Value of the Notes deposited.

Holders of Notes will be required to furnish to the Liquidators of the Bank, a schedule, in duplicate, giving the date of Issue, Number, and amount of each Note produced.

Forms of Schedule may be had on application at the Office of the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

For the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION By its Attorneys.

J. MELVILLE MATSON, J. MELVILLE MATSON, J. MELVILLE MATSON.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1884.

HONGKONG-SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £7,500,000.

RESERVE FUND £4,400,000.

RESERVE FOR DEPOSITS £400,000.

DIVIDENDS £7,500,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO. £7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—P. McDONNELL, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—Hon. P. D. SASSON, Esq.

H. L. Dalrymple, Esq. A. McAlister, Esq.

H. B. Higgins, Esq. W. H. P. Forbes, Esq.

H. G. D. Lee, Esq. C. D. Bottomley, Esq.

Hon. W. Keswick.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

Shanghai—EDWARD HENNESSY, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG-INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit—Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

On Deposit—

For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.

For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.

For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.

On Deposit—

For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.

For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.

For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Branches in London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1884.

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—The Assets of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will form a direct Security for the repayment of sums deposited in the above Bank.

3.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$1,000 in any one year.

4.—Deposits may be made on behalf of relations, of Trusts, &c., in addition to the Depositor's own account.

5.—Persons desirous of saving sums less than a dollar may do so by affixing clean ten-cent stamps to a form to be obtained at the Bank or at the Post Office. When the form is presented with the clean stamps the depositor will be credited one dollar.

6.—Depositors in the Savings Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per Cent. per annum interest.

7.—Deposits may be forwarded from the Ports by means of clean Hongkong Postage Stamps of any value.

8.—Interest at the rate of 3 per Cent. per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

9.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books, but should send them to be written up by the Bank twice a year, at the beginning of January and beginning of July.

10.—Covers containing Pass-Books, Registered Letters containing Stamps or other Remittances, and generally, correspondence as to the business of the Bank will be marked on Hongkong Savings Bank Business, to be forwarded by Post or Registered Post, to the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

11.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

12.—All documents connected with the business of the Savings Bank are exempt from Stamp Duty.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

WITH Reference to the above, business will be commenced on the 1st May, 1884.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1884.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1885.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at the Reduced Tariff Rates to the extent of \$50,000 on First-class Risks.

Dated this 6th day of January, 1885.

L. FLEMING, of "Cheong H. GARRISON, of "Hing WOOTTON & DEACON, Solicitors of the Trustees, 35, Queen's Road.

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned is instructed to Sell by Public Auction, on

THIS DAY, the 14th day of January, 1885, at Noon, on the Premises,

ALL that Parcel of Ground known as INLAND LOT 90, measuring 100 feet by 60, total contents 5,600 feet. Together with the BUILDINGS thereon Nos. 18, 20, 22, 24, 26 and 28, Wanchai Road, and Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20, Tidal Kait Street adjoining the Wanchai Market, held under Crown Lease for the remainder of a Term of 999 years at Annual Rent of \$750.00.

Terms of Sale—One Fourth of Purchase money on fall of the hammer, and Balance on completion of the transfer, all Expenses of which to be borne by Purchaser.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1884.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Undersigned, Cessis THIS DAY, by Mutual Consent, and with the money on fall of the hammer, and Balance on completion of the transfer, all Expenses of which to be borne by Purchaser.

WILLIAM LEGGE, JONES HUGHES.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1885.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to the Notice of the DISOLUTION of the FIRM of HUGHES & LEGGE, I will continue the Business of SHARPS and GENERAL BROKER in my own name from this date.

WILLIAM LEGGE.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1885.

NOTICE.

OWING to the DISOLUTION of the FIRM of HUGHES & LEGGE, I will continue the Business of SHARPS and GENERAL BROKER and Auctioneer in my own name from this date.

R. JONES HUGHES.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1885.

NOTICE.

FROM THIS DATE we have admitted Mr. THOMAS KERR as PARTNER in our Firm.

MAIL EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. and O. steamer *San Pablo*, with the
next American mail, left San Francisco on the
19th December, and may be expected here on or
about the 19th inst.

STEAMER EXPECTED.

The Union Line steamer *Claymore*, left
Singapore on the afternoon of the 10th instant,
and may be expected to arrive here on or about
the 17th instant.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

Attention is invited to the following par-
ticulars on the subject of Local Delivery:—

LOCAL DELIVERY.—No delivery is attempted
on board Ship, at the Peak, Kowloon, Aberdeen,
&c., nor at any private house (even though
named in the address) when there is a place of
business near at which delivery can be effected
(Postal Guide, Nov. 1859).

The above Regulation is now being put into effect. Considerable efforts have been made to secure its being generally understood. To prevent, however, if possible, any other disappointment, the following List will appear weekly of the Daily Mail Lists issued twice every day from the Daily Press Office.

The Postal Guide for 1888, revised to date, will be found in the Daily Press Directory, p. 335 last edition, printed by the Daily Press Office, and containing complete Summary of Postal information published in Hongkong.

The authorised List of Mails issued in connection with this paper is the one published twice each day in our Extra, which is always corrected to a much later hour than that given before.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, &c. — For *Airline*, to-day, the 14th inst., at 3.30 P.M.

For Shanghai — For *Foozong*, to-day, the 14th inst., at 3.30 P.M.

For Hongkong and Pakhoi — For *Hinglong*, to-day, the 14th inst., at 5.00 P.M.

For Bangkok — For *Mongkut* to-day, the 14th inst., at 5.00 P.M.

inst. at 5.30 P.M.
inst. at 5.30 P.M. Per Fokien, to-day, the 14th

**MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES
PACKET**

The United States Mail Packet *City of Toledo* will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., with Mails for Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Seattle, Canada, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 P.M. Registry closes.
2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes, but Correspondence may be received on board the Packet with Letter Post for 10 cents extra Postage until the time of departure

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.

The British Contract Packet *Frederick* will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 20th January, with Mails for the United Kingdom, Europe and Colonies, viz. the British Isles, Ion, India and Aden, Djibouti, Batavia, Barmah, Ceylon, Australia, Hong Kong, Singapore, Siam, Penang, Java, and the Straits Settlements, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails &c.

The Post-Office declines all responsibility for Unregistered Letters containing Jewellery, &c., and where Registration has been neglected will make no enquiries into alleged losses or such letters.

MAILS BY THE PRINCE PACKET.
The French Contract Packet *Jacaré* will be despatched on **TUESDAY**, the 27th instants, with Mails for the Cape, Durban, King of the Cape, beyond, viz. Naples; Rome, Genoa, Lyons, &c.
The French Contract Packet, *Batavia*, Durban, Calcutta, (via Malacca), the Australasia, Colonies, Aden, Malta, and Cape, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar, will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAILS.
THE ENGLISH MAIL.
The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by the British Contract Packet:—
NOON—Money Order Office closes.
2.00 P.M.—Registry of Letters closes. Posting of all printed matter and newspapers closes.
3.00 P.M.—All Mails closed except for Late Letters.
3.15 P.M.—Letters may be posted with late of 10 cents until
3.30 P.M.—when the Post Office closes entirely.
3.45 P.M.—Late Letters may be posted on condition of the post with late fee of 10 cents, until the closing of the day papers.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
Day before Departure.
5 P.M., Money Order Offices closes. Post Office
closes, except the night box, which is always
open out of office hours.
Day of Departure.
7 A.M., Post Office opens.
10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases. Posting
all printed matter and private ceases.
11 A.M., Mail closes except for Letter Letters.
11.10 A.M., Letters may be posted with Late Fee
of 10 cents until
11.30 A.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.
11.40 A.M., Late Letters may be posted on boat
the packet, with Late Fee of 10 Cents on boat
time of departure.

NOTIFICATIONS.

AMER INDIEN.

DELICIOUS AND APERTIENT. OR
prepared with QUINQUINA. Excellent
sustains and promotes Digestion.
The FINEST STRAIN of the best BRANDY.

RENE COINT,
Sole Agent of MM. Eug. RAYMOND & Co.,
of Marseilles. (13)

HAIPHONG.
CALIXTE IMBERT,
COMMISSION AGENT AND CARGO COMMISSION
FOR IMPORT AND EXPORT.
HAIPHONG.
Will undertake Commissions for Firms in the
Far East and receive Sample Consignments
of Goods.
Communications in English and French. (14)

THE Underagent have been appointed S. S.
Agents for the Sale of their stock of
Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TAY-
NENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID COOPER &
Sons, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,
Hongkong, January, 1897.

PORTLAND CEMENT
J. D. WHITE & BROS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA,

HOLIDAY WISE & Co
 Hongkong, 11th April 1883. [11]
G E O R G E G O U L E
C H A M P A G N E.
P U S T A U & Co.
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 18th January, 1884. [12]
T. ALGAR AND COMPANY
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
 10, CROSS STREET,
BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDEBTAKERS,
MOURNING, STATIONERY, &c.,
 6, MOVING TO ENGLAND,
6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
"JAPAN GAZE. TE."
YOKOHAMA.
HAVING been appointed AGENT in HONG KONG and SOUTH CHINA for the *Jay Gazette*, "Japan Gaze Summary," "Hong List," "Oriental Subscribers," and "Oriental News," to be received at this Office, *Hongkong Daily Press Office,* Hongkong, 23rd May 1877.

EXTRACTS.

AN IDYLL.

Beneath a shady tree they sat,
He held her close, and she his hat
I held my breath and held my tongue,
They seemed so new to me and young.
No hand that I had ever seen,
No hand that I had ever seen,
No hand that I had ever seen,
No hand that I had ever seen.

THE EMPEROR BELL.

The "Emperor Bell" or Emperor bell was cast out of twenty-two cannons captured from the French during the late war, and a few field-pieces of the time of Louis XIV., taken during the Palatine wars. Its weight is twenty-five tons, the diameter sixteen hundredweight, height twelve feet, circumference thirty-three feet, diameter eleven feet, while some idea may be gathered of its size by the fact that four men can stand inside it. The melting of this immense mass of metal consumed ten tons of coal, and when the furnace was turned on, it flowed continuously for thirty minutes into the mouth of the casting bed, which was full to the brim, and the gigantic mass took three weeks to cool. It outweighs all the other bells of the Colosseum Cathedral put together. On it there is a Latin inscription, to the following effect:—
"I am announced with my voice a heavenly message, by which souls are aroused. O Thou, who openest the temple, open at the same time, thou heavenly porter, the gate of heaven!" Also an inscription in German: "I celebrate the glory of the Emperor. I stand on a holy watch-tower, and pray that God will grant victory and security to Germany." Let us not get into the habit of thinking that the inscription may indeed be answered, and that peace may be granted to the two nations who have so lately been in mortal combat. But what a contrast is the use to which the metal of this fine bell is now put to that which it so lately served! What a theme for the poet! Now the call to prayer floats slowly and solemnly from the mouth of the bell, and hangs in the turret of the Colosseum Cathedral. A few years before you can tell how many thousands of the sons of the "Fatherland" those twenty-two guns rang the death-knell for? Now it hangs, as it probably will hang for ages, watching generation of peaceful folk passing in and out of the house of God, a few years ago a bell, as the shrine of twenty-two guns, was buried under fields of corn and pasture land, saturated with blood and trodden by the numerous feet of horses, to be put rapidly into position to mow down whole flocks of men! How powerful now is the use to which the metal is devoted! May it be a prophetic of that time when wars shall cease.

THE POWER OF TEMPERANCE.

Some ignore the importance of temperance science, because, as they say, it is the Gospel that saves man from intemperance. We cordially acknowledge the importance of the religious element. It furnishes the intellectual power which makes us work against intemperance, but it must work in harmony with the science of temperance, which is simply God's law, written in our bodies for our guidance, religion does not prevent a man from taking alcoholic liquors, if he believes them to be good for him, and can afford to be unchristianized all the good people who before the present temperance movement took more of the best of what they believed to be a good creature of God. If there are any Christians now in this country who take the drink innocently, with or without a doctor's prescription, it is our privilege to reduce their number by showing them that the drink hurts them every time they take it. Science thus enables us to know what is right, and religion makes us do as well as we know, and will also induce others to do the same. Religion makes us follow the lead of St. Paul on this very head and "keep the body under," denying ourselves of all hurtful indulgences to enable us to give our best possible service to God, ourselves, and our fellow-men. Ignorant and degraded people cannot take in all the fullness of temperance science, nor be moved by the considerations of philosophy, which lie at the foundation of temperance effort; but they can attain them by degrees, and with many this sort of teaching has proved the starting-point both to temporal and to superior mental activity. Witness the case of T. A. Smith, a common laborer in London, awakened to intellectual activity by the statements of one of the earliest temperance workers to the effect that labour generally could be performed better without beer than with it. He subsequently became a chemist of some note, and a scientific temperance worker. There is very little doubt that if temperance science be carefully studied and generally diffused, it would open a way for such an intellectual quickening of the human race as the world has never yet seen, and it will be accompanied by the most marvellous religious and material prosperity, white destitution and vagabondage would gradually follow the drink. In view of such desirable results, it is of the highest moment that these methods of work be recognized and encouraged. While it is right to insist on the absolute necessity of temperance, by closing the saloons and insuring upon the statute-books laws worthy of the approval of the great Lawgiver, we should even labour more diligently to realise the consummation of the great Divine plan recorded in Jeremiah xxxi. 34: "I will put my law in their inward parts, and write them on the hearts, and they shall be my people."—*Phrenologist* (New York).

OLIVE CULTIVATION IN TURKEY.

Consul Heap of Constantinople, in his last report, states that olives grown in Turkey receive little cultivation after the young trees reach maturity. At the end of the autumn, or early in winter, a trench of two to three feet in depth is dug around each young tree, and filled with manure, more or less rich, according to the age and strength of the tree. The manure is well covered with soil, so as to prevent it being disturbed, and to keep it as long as possible in the position best fitted to feed the roots of the tree. The ground between the trees is generally neglected. The olive tree usually comes into full bearing about its twentieth year, when it has been grown from seed, but when grafted it yields abundantly between its eighth and twelfth year. In both cases it continues to produce largely, every alternate year, for about fifty or sixty years, after which it will continue to yield, though less heavily, to the age of one hundred years. Under ordinary circumstances a young healthy tree that has reached maturity will produce about eighty-two pounds of fruit in a poor year, and with careful cultivation the same tree will yield in a good year double that quantity. The tree may yield every alternate year. An acre will contain 120 trees, and each tree will yield an average of 100 pounds of fruit, so that the produce per acre will be about 12,000 pounds; and as it takes about six pounds of fruit to produce one gallon of oil, the yield per acre would be two hundred gallons. When olives are intended for pickling a small portion is plucked while green to be pickled in that state, but the larger portion of the fruit is gathered for preserving in oil. The olives are gathered and have turned black; in Turkey it is preferred in this state, and there is a very large consumption of black pickled olives. To preserve black olives for the table, the fruit is packed in casks or boxes with a large layer of common salt, three-quarters of an inch thick at the bottom. The olives are laid in layers, about two and half to three inches in depth, upon which a light covering of salt is sprinkled, and so on until the cask or box is filled, the upper layer of salt being deeper than the others, except the lower one. The olives are packed loosely below to allow the bitter water from the olives to drain off. In preserving green olives, the fruit after being washed is packed in cases in its natural state. The olives have a small hole bored in the bottom to allow the water to run off slowly. They are filled with olives to about three inches of the top, and the cask is then filled to the brim with fresh water once in twenty-four hours, until the bitter taste of the fruit has almost passed off. The olives in the bottom are then plugged, an aromatic paste is poured over the fruit, and after the pickle has been poured over, a little oil is added, to soften the olives and reduce any bitterness that may remain in pieces of what is required to give them piquancy or an agreeable flavour. In extracting the oil the method practised in the interior of Turkey is the same as was employed in the earlier ages. The fruit is collected in a large receptacle, and the oil where the crushing is done, this mill is simply a large circular shallow tank with an upright beam in the centre, which runs through a large stone and serves as a pivot around which the stone revolves. "A horse harnessed to it slowly and laboriously in motion. An improved apparatus has lately been introduced, this consists of two stones attached to the horizontal pole, and which are dragged round with it. When a sufficient quantity of the fruit has been thrown into a tank the machine is set in motion, and a man precedes the horse with an iron pole to push the olive into the mill. After a short time, about two gallons of oil are being poured in to assist the action of the stones, and more is added as required, until the mass acquires the consistency of a thick paste. The mass is then put into a large jar and conveyed to the press, where it is kneaded with more hot water into a smooth clay of coarse material, which will bear the heat of the steam-press without bursting. The paste is then formed into a square flat mass, the cloth being folded neatly over it, and tied with a string attached to each corner, and it is then replaced in the press. The press is turned over by means of a hand lever, and when more power is required, a rope is carried from the lever to an upright ratchet beam, at some distance, which is rapidly turned. The oil and water which are expressed run into a trough made of wood, and the mass which is left in the press is divided into two parts longitudinally.

INSURANCES.

THE SCOTCH UNION & NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.
HONGKONG, 14th November, 1882. [168]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, AT HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of \$50,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
HONGKONG, 27th March, 1876. [10]

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on First-class Goods at 1/4 per Cent. Not Profit per Annum.
HONGKONG, 29th May, 1881. [1]

THE STRAITS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, at current rates.
HONGKONG, 30th November, 1882. [207]

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on First-class RISKS to the extent of \$15,000, at the Reduced Tariff Rates.
HONGKONG, 31st May, 1881. [14]

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of \$50,000 on any goods.
HONGKONG, 14th May, 1881. [17]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of \$50,000 on any goods.
HONGKONG, 14th May, 1881. [17]

THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take applications for LIFE INSURANCE at reduced rates.
HONGKONG, 1st August, 1882. [64]

CALLEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take applications for LIFE INSURANCE at reduced rates.
HONGKONG, 1st August, 1882. [64]

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take applications for LIFE INSURANCE at reduced rates.
HONGKONG, 1st August, 1882. [64]

THE PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at the following Rates:—
On First-class European Risks, 1/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On First-class Chinese Risks, 1/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On Second-class Chinese Risks, 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
On Third-class Chinese Risks, 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On Fourth-class Chinese Risks, 1 per Cent. per Annum.
On Fifth-class Chinese Risks, 1 1/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On Sixth-class Chinese Risks, 1 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
On Seventh-class Chinese Risks, 1 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On Eighth-class Chinese Risks, 2 per Cent. per Annum.
On Ninth-class Chinese Risks, 2 1/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On Tenth-class Chinese Risks, 2 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
On Eleventh-class Chinese Risks, 2 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On Twelfth-class Chinese Risks, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
On Thirteenth-class Chinese Risks, 3 1/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On Fourteenth-class Chinese Risks, 3 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
On Fifteenth-class Chinese Risks, 3 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On Sixteenth-class Chinese Risks, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
On Seventeenth-class Chinese Risks, 4 1/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On Eighteenth-class Chinese Risks, 4 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
On Nineteenth-class Chinese Risks, 4 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On Twentieth-class Chinese Risks, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
On Twenty-first-class Chinese Risks, 5 1/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On Twenty-second-class Chinese Risks, 5 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
On Twenty-third-class Chinese Risks, 5 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On Twenty-fourth-class Chinese Risks, 6 per Cent. per Annum.
On Twenty-fifth-class Chinese Risks, 6 1/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On Twenty-sixth-class Chinese Risks, 6 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
On Twenty-seventh-class Chinese Risks, 6 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On Twenty-eighth-class Chinese Risks, 7 per Cent. per Annum.
On Twenty-ninth-class Chinese Risks, 7 1/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On Thirtieth-class Chinese Risks, 7 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
On Thirty-first-class Chinese Risks, 7 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On Thirty-second-class Chinese Risks, 8 per Cent. per Annum.
On Thirty-third-class Chinese Risks, 8 1/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On Thirty-fourth-class Chinese Risks, 8 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
On Thirty-fifth-class Chinese Risks, 8 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On Thirty-sixth-class Chinese Risks, 9 per Cent. per Annum.
On Thirty-seventh-class Chinese Risks, 9 1/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On Thirty-eighth-class Chinese Risks, 9 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
On Thirty-ninth-class Chinese Risks, 9 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On Fortieth-class Chinese Risks, 10 per Cent. per Annum.
On Forty-first-class Chinese Risks, 10 1/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On Forty-second-class Chinese Risks, 10 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
On Forty-third-class Chinese Risks, 10 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On Forty-fourth-class Chinese Risks, 11 per Cent. per Annum.
On Forty-fifth-class Chinese Risks, 11 1/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On Forty-sixth-class Chinese Risks, 11 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
On Forty-seventh-class Chinese Risks, 11 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On Forty-eighth-class Chinese Risks, 12 per Cent. per Annum.
On Forty-ninth-class Chinese Risks, 12 1/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On Fiftieth-class Chinese Risks, 12 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
On Fifty-first-class Chinese Risks, 12 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On Fifty-second-class Chinese Risks, 13 per Cent. per Annum.
On Fifty-third-class Chinese Risks, 13 1/4 per Cent. per Annum.
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On Fifty-fifth-class Chinese Risks, 13 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On Fifty-sixth-class Chinese Risks, 14 per Cent. per Annum.
On Fifty-seventh-class Chinese Risks, 14 1/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On Fifty-eighth-class Chinese Risks, 14 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
On Fifty-ninth-class Chinese Risks, 14 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On Sixtieth-class Chinese Risks, 15 per Cent. per Annum.
On Sixty-first-class Chinese Risks, 15 1/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On Sixty-second-class Chinese Risks, 15 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
On Sixty-third-class Chinese Risks, 15 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On Sixty-fourth-class Chinese Risks, 16 per Cent. per Annum.
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On Sixty-ninth-class Chinese Risks, 17 1/4 per Cent. per Annum.
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On Seventy-first-class Chinese Risks, 17 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
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On Seventy-third-class Chinese Risks, 18 1/4 per Cent. per Annum.
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On One hundred-class Chinese Risks, 22 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and first-class Chinese Risks, 23 per Cent. per Annum.
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On One hundred and one hundred and fortieth-class Chinese Risks, 55 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and forty-first-class Chinese Risks, 55 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and forty-second-class Chinese Risks, 56 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and forty-third-class Chinese Risks, 56 1/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and forty-fourth-class Chinese Risks, 56 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and forty-fifth-class Chinese Risks, 56 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and forty-sixth-class Chinese Risks, 57 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and forty-seventh-class Chinese Risks, 57 1/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and forty-eighth-class Chinese Risks, 57 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and forty-ninth-class Chinese Risks, 57 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and fiftieth-class Chinese Risks, 58 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and fifty-first-class Chinese Risks, 58 1/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and fifty-second-class Chinese Risks, 58 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and fifty-third-class Chinese Risks, 58 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and fifty-fourth-class Chinese Risks, 59 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and fifty-fifth-class Chinese Risks, 59 1/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and fifty-sixth-class Chinese Risks, 59 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and fifty-seventh-class Chinese Risks, 59 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and fifty-eighth-class Chinese Risks, 60 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and fifty-ninth-class Chinese Risks, 60 1/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and sixtieth-class Chinese Risks, 60 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and sixty-first-class Chinese Risks, 60 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and sixty-second-class Chinese Risks, 61 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and sixty-third-class Chinese Risks, 61 1/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and sixty-fourth-class Chinese Risks, 61 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and sixty-fifth-class Chinese Risks, 61 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and sixty-sixth-class Chinese Risks, 62 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and sixty-seventh-class Chinese Risks, 62 1/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and sixty-eighth-class Chinese Risks, 62 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and sixty-ninth-class Chinese Risks, 62 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and seventieth-class Chinese Risks, 63 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and seventy-first-class Chinese Risks, 63 1/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and seventy-second-class Chinese Risks, 63 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and seventy-third-class Chinese Risks, 63 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and seventy-fourth-class Chinese Risks, 64 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and seventy-fifth-class Chinese Risks, 64 1/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and seventy-sixth-class Chinese Risks, 64 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and seventy-seventh-class Chinese Risks, 64 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and seventy-eighth-class Chinese Risks, 65 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and seventy-ninth-class Chinese Risks, 65 1/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and eightieth-class Chinese Risks, 65 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and eighty-first-class Chinese Risks, 65 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and eighty-second-class Chinese Risks, 66 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and eighty-third-class Chinese Risks, 66 1/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and eighty-fourth-class Chinese Risks, 66 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and eighty-fifth-class Chinese Risks, 66 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and eighty-sixth-class Chinese Risks, 67 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and eighty-seventh-class Chinese Risks, 67 1/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and eighty-eighth-class Chinese Risks, 67 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and eighty-ninth-class Chinese Risks, 67 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and ninetieth-class Chinese Risks, 68 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and one hundred-class Chinese Risks, 68 1/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and first-class Chinese Risks, 68 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and second-class Chinese Risks, 68 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and third-class Chinese Risks, 69 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and fourth-class Chinese Risks, 69 1/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and fifth-class Chinese Risks, 69 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and sixth-class Chinese Risks, 69 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and seventh-class Chinese Risks, 70 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and eighth-class Chinese Risks, 70 1/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and ninth-class Chinese Risks, 70 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and tenth-class Chinese Risks, 70 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and eleventh-class Chinese Risks, 71 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and twelfth-class Chinese Risks, 71 1/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and thirteenth-class Chinese Risks, 71 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and fourteenth-class Chinese Risks, 71 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and fifteenth-class Chinese Risks, 72 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and sixteenth-class Chinese Risks, 72 1/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and seventeenth-class Chinese Risks, 72 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and eighteenth-class Chinese Risks, 72 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and nineteenth-class Chinese Risks, 73 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and twentieth-class Chinese Risks, 73 1/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and twenty-first-class Chinese Risks, 73 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and twenty-second-class Chinese Risks, 73 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and twenty-third-class Chinese Risks, 74 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and twenty-fourth-class Chinese Risks, 74 1/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and twenty-fifth-class Chinese Risks, 74 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and twenty-sixth-class Chinese Risks, 74 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and twenty-seventh-class Chinese Risks, 75 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and twenty-eighth-class Chinese Risks, 75 1/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and twenty-ninth-class Chinese Risks, 75 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and thirtieth-class Chinese Risks, 75 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and thirty-first-class Chinese Risks, 76 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and thirty-second-class Chinese Risks, 76 1/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and thirty-third-class Chinese Risks, 76 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and thirty-fourth-class Chinese Risks, 76 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and thirty-fifth-class Chinese Risks, 77 per Cent. per Annum.
On One hundred and one hundred and one hundred and thirty-sixth-class Chinese Risks, 77 1/4 per Cent. per Annum.<